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Reverse Engineering

Agenda

- > What is Reverse Engineering?
- > How does it apply to CTFs?
- > objdump
- > GDB
- > Decompilers



What is Reverse Engineering?

- **Understanding how something you didn't make works by deductive reasoning and analysis**
 - Often with the goal of modifying that thing or gaining valuable information to achieve some goal
- **Example Situations that utilize RE**
 - Creating an emulator for a video game console
 - Modding a video game (without modding tools specific to that game)
 - Finding a vulnerability in proprietary software
 - Bypassing security checks on a piece of hardware/software



How does it apply to CTFs?

- **Usually given an executable to download, and asked to figure something out about it**
 - E.g. what is the correct user input that will give you the flag?
 - You also see non-compiled languages like Python
- **Sometimes overlap with Binary Exploitation and/or “pwn” challenges**
 - Exploits are often found using reverse engineering techniques
- **Challenges can be made more complex by using unconventional programming techniques or obscure libraries**
 - Often tough to figure out “where to look”, challenge makers put a lot of red-herrings to annoy us



objdump

- **Command line disassembler**
 - Can convert executable machine code into assembly code
 - Analyzes executables and object files

```
objdump -d ./file | less
```

GNU Debugger (GDB)

- **Industry-standard debugger for Linux executables**
 - Set breakpoints in the assembly
 - Print values in registers/memory at any point
- **Can “cheat” by manually running specific sections of code, or bypassing conditionals**
 - Easier challenges might be solvable like this without having to do any actual analysis
 - Don’t get too comfortable with this: challenge makers know all our tricks
- **Useful to combine with a decompiler so that you can figure out where in the “code” you are currently at**



Decompilers

- **By themselves, an executable will only give you the raw machine code**
 - Possible to solve a challenge only using tools for parsing executables and debugging assembly
 - But often impractical and takes way too long
- **Luckily, there are tools that can take a compiled executable and “decompile” it into C/C++**
 - Will never be exactly correct, decompilers make a good guess
 - Will still lack important information like variable names
 - Even if functionally similar, will often look completely different than what the original source looked like



Ghidra

- Made by the NSA and released in 2019
 - Has existed and been used for much longer within government agencies
- Written in Java, so it works on all operating systems with a valid Java version
- Open-Source, available on GitHub: [ghidra](#)
- Can also do cool plugins or scripts
- The decompiler we tend to use

CodeBrowser: ctf/flag

File Edit Analysis Graph Navigation Search Select Tools Window Help

Symbol Tree

- Imports
- Exports
- Functions
 - __do_global_dtors_aux
 - __gmon_start__
 - __fini
 - __init
 - _ITM_deregisterTMCloneTable
 - _ITM_registerTMCloneTable
 - _start
 - deregister_tm_clones
 - dildienk
 - djiekld
 - frame_dummy
 - FUN_00101020
 - main
 - register_tm_clones
 - xkdirf
- Labels
- Classes
- Namespaces

Filter:

Data Type Manager

Data Types

- BuiltInTypes
- flag
- generic_clib_64

Filter:

Listing: flag

```
0010144c 90      NOP
                                           LAB_0010144d
0010144d 90      NOP
0010144e c9      LEAVE
0010144f c3      RET
*****
*
*****
undefined main()
AL:1      <RETURN>
undefined8 Stack[-0x10]... local_
undefined8 Stack[-0x18]... local_
undefined8 Stack[-0x20]... local_
undefined8 Stack[-0x28]... local_
*****
```

Decompile: main - (flag)

```
1
2 undefined8 main(int param_1, long param_2)
3
4 {
5     int iVar1;
6     char *pcVar2;
7     size_t sVar3;
8     char *pcVar4;
9
10    if (param_1 < 2) {
11        xkdirf(0);
12    }
13    pcVar2 = (char *)dildienk(e);
14    sVar3 = strlen(pcVar2);
15    pcVar2[sVar3 - 1] = '\0';
16    if (param_1 == 2) {
17        iVar1 = strcmp(*(char **) (param_2 + 8), "-h");
18        if (((iVar1 == 0) || (iVar1 = strcmp(*(char **) (param_2 + 8), "
19            (iVar1 = strcmp(*(char **) (param_2 + 8), "-help"), iVar1 ==
20            xkdirf(1);
21        }
22    }
23    else {
24        ...
25    }
26}
```

Console - Scripting

GhidraChatGPTPlugin [+] Default model is: gpt-3.5-turbo

00101450 main PUSH RBP

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Binary Ninja

- Both an online and local version
 - The local tool costs money
 - Online version is free: <https://binary.ninja/>
 - Go to cloud to use the online tool
- Provides similar functionality to Ghidra
 - Has a nice GUI and provides cleaner control flow graphs (CFG), IMO
- Provides a lot of intermediate representations (IR)

```

main:
setvbuf(stdout, nullptr, 2, 0)
setvbuf(stdin, nullptr, 2, 0)
puts("This casino is very safe!")
puts("You get to play twice, and we ev...")
play()
play()
long double var_18 = 0
int32_t i = 0

```

```
while (i u<= 0x11f)
```

```
var_18 = *((i << 3) + &bets) + var_18
```

```
i = i + 1
```

```

int64_t var_40 = var_18:8.q
int64_t var_48 = var_18.q
printf("Your total: $%0.2f. Come back ag...")
return 0

```

```

main:
endbr64
push    rbp
mov     rbp, rsp
sub     rsp, 0x30
mov     rax, qword [rel stdout]
mov     ecx, 0x0
mov     edx, 0x2
mov     esi, 0x0
mov     rdi, rax
call    setvbuf
mov     rax, qword [rel stdin]
mov     ecx, 0x0
mov     edx, 0x2
mov     esi, 0x0
mov     rdi, rax
call    setvbuf
lea     rdi, [rel data_808b0b1] {"This casino is very safe!"}
call    puts
lea     rdi, [rel data_808b0d0] {"You get to play twice, and we ev..."}
call    puts
mov     eax, 0x0
call    play
mov     eax, 0x0
call    play
fldz
fstp    tword [rbp-0x10 {var_18}], st0
mov     dword [rbp-0x14 {i}], 0x0
jmp     0x808a32e

```

```

mov     eax, dword [rbp-0x14 {i}]
cmp     eax, 0x11f
jbe     0x808a303

```

```

mov     eax, dword [rbp-0x14 {i}]
cdqe
lea     rdx, [rax*8]
lea     rax, [rel bets]
mov     rax, qword [rdx+rax]
mov     qword [rbp-0x28 {var_30_1}], rax
fld     st0, qword [rbp-0x28 {var_30_1}]
fld     st0, tword [rbp-0x10 {var_18}]
faddp
fstp    tword [rbp-0x10 {var_18}], st0
add     dword [rbp-0x14 {i}], 0x1

```

```

push    qword [rbp-0x8 {var_18+0x0}] {var_40}
push    qword [rbp-0x10 {var_18}] {var_48}
lea     rdi, [rel exit_msg] {"Your total: $%0.2f. Come back ag..."}
mov     eax, 0x0
call    printf
add     rsp, 0x10
mov     eax, 0x0
leave   [__saved_rbp]
retn    [__return_addr]

```

IDA

- Commonly used in industry for reverse engineering
- SUPER expensive (~\$5000 for the base)
- Has a limited free version called IDA Free

Tasks

- Download Ghidra
- Complete the reverse engineering module in the dojo